The Quincy Whig.

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The Weekly Whig.
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.
SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

POETRY.

Faithless.

We swung at anchor, where the wave
Showed great sea banners far below;
The waters rippled up to lave
Her hand, that with its bracelet's glow
Hung toying with the trembling tide,
That joyed to kiss so fair a wrist;
In the dim distance waste and wide,
The white sail a glimmering through the mist.

There was a silence on the sea,
A silence that I would not break;
So sweet that e'en it seemed to me
To float, and for my lady's sake
To weave my fancies into rhyme,
That she would praise some happy day,
For then no fateful after time
Had come to sweep my dreams away.

[illegible] it had been but a dream,
And yet I trusted in her truth;
Her soft eyes had an evil gleam
That slew me, and she knew no ruth,
And still the white sails pass the shore,
And melt into the purple air;
But she will watch them nevermore,
As faithless as her face was fair.

TRIFLES.

"The Diet of *Worms*"—Man t

A foot note"—The creaking of a boot.

There are two periods in the life of man, at which he is too wise to tell woman the exact truth:—When he is in love—and when he isn't.

Two belles met at a hop. "How well you look under candlelight!" exclaimed one, with a stress on the candle. "And how charming you are in the dark!" answered the other.

Mrs. Partington says that Ike, having become enamored of a syren in Boston, has led her to the menial halter. He didn't appear the least decomposed. On the back of his wedding cards were little cubits with wings.

The Novel style of novel reading—Husband (old style question,) "What dipping into the third volume, to see if any one is married?" Wife (new style of answer,) "Oh, they were married in the first volume. I only wanted to see if it was really her husband who poisoned her."

A wife wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel, but he refused, saying:—"I've lived long enough to learn that one woman's just as good as another, if not better." "And I," retorted the exasperated wife, "have lived long enough to learn that one man is just as *bad* as another, if not *worse!*"

The late Douglas Jerrold, with some friends, was once invited to a gentleman's house somewhere in Sussex. A new kind of *rouge vinaigre* was in vogue at that time, and Jerrold, being young and fond of a lark, got some of it and put it on his cheeks. Not knowing how to do it artistically, he made his face as red as a lobster's back. In this condition he went down to dinner. There was a very smart and snobbish young fellow present—a sort of Barnes Newcombe—who acted funny man on the occasion. Jerrold listened to his cackle quietly, until Mr. Barnes, observing the flaming paint, cried out: "Oh, Mr What's-your-name—Mr. Jerrold, what's the matter with your cheeks?"

Jerrold looked at him angrily and answered: "I am blushing at your impertinence, sir."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE INDIANS.

The Latest News Concerning Sheridan's Campaign in the Indian Territory—The Location and Movements of His Troops, &c., &c.

A letter in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Feb. 14, gives the following account of the affairs in the Indian country:

"I left Gen. Sheridan's headquarters on the morning of the 10th inst., *en route* for Gen. Carr's camp, located on San Francisco creek, a tributary of the north fork of the Canadian river. On the night previous to my leaving, Gen. Custar returned from his fruitless search for the Cheyenne camp, having traveled from Gen. Sheridan's camp, near the mouth of Medicine Bluff creek, at the eastern extremity of the Washita mountains, about 165 miles west, finding the trails fresh, and all the Indians going rapidly south and west, toward the the headwaters of Red river and the Staked plains. There are now about 200 lodges of Cheyennes, 90 lodges of Arrapahoes, and 60 lodges of Camanches on the war path, together with a few Plains and Apaches, and a few Kiowas and the Dog Soldiers, under Tall Bull, chief of the band, numbering in all about 1,000 warriors. Gen. Custar is now under order to move west with his regiment of the 7th United States cavalry, and the 19th Kansas volunteers, under Col. Crawford, to Elk fork, of the Red river, scouting the country South from the head-waters of that creek. Gen. E. A. Carr is to move South, locating his supply depot on the main Canadian, near the 10th meridian of west longitude, thence moving South. Col. Evans moves South from the present camp on Monument creek, near the 100th meridian, on the Canadian river, having under his command the 3d United States cavalry, and a small detachment of the 30th infantry, while Col. Brooks marches from the west towards the same region, drawing his supplies from Fort Stanton. The intention of the general commanding is to draw the hostile savages toward one common center, until one or all of the commands can reach and chastise them, as they deserve, or compel a surrender, and submit to a settlement on their reservation on the terms proposed by the government. Maj. Inman, assistant quartermaster, is now *en route* to Gen. Sheridan's new supply department, located at the mouth of Sweetwater creek, a tributary of the Elm fork of Red river, with a train of 250 wagons loaded with forage and subsistence stores—supplies for Gen Custar's command. Supplies are being rapidly forwarded from Forts Arbuckle and Gibson and the Indian campaign must be brought to a close within the next two months. It is to be hoped that this may be final. When the Indians are taught—what every army oth[er] must learn—subordination to [illegible] authority, then, and not till [then,] [hostil]ities cease. The 10th United States cavalry, under Maj. Kid, is to be stationed at the new post to be established near the mouth of Medicine Bluff creek, in the Kiowa and Camanche reserve, with good animals, ready to strike the Indians whenever they leave their reservations."

A. H. Stephens on Grant.

Alex. H. Stephens said lately of Grant: "For Gen. Grant, personally, I entertain the highest esteem. From the time I first met him, at City Point, in 1865, I have regarded him, and still regard him, as one of the most remarkable men I have ever met. He possesses one of the rarest combinations of elements of character of perhaps any man living. I do not believe he will be easily influenced, much less controlled by any person. He will act from the dictates of his judgment, and what he believes to be the line of his duty. I regard him as a man of great generosity and magnanimity, neither selfish nor ambitious; and I believe he meant all that the words import when he said, "Let us have peace."

Long John Wentworth has written a book.

"Griffith Gaunt" is being read by [illegible] to the jury in the [illegible] libel suit, now on [illegible] New York court.

[illegible] of Robert J. Walker [illegible] Committee shows [illegible] abroad as secret [illegible] in 1862, he [illegible] set the [illegible] purchase of Alaska.

THE INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address of President Grant, which has been looked for with a deeper interest, perhaps, in all sections of the Union, than any similar document in the history of the Government except President Lincoln's first, is now before the country. Whatever may have been the anticipations formed of it, it will meet the hopes of the most sanguine. On all points it is explicit, practical and satisfactory. There are no fine-spun theories, no long-drawn, tedious disquisitions on matters of policy; but on all questions his views are expressed with the clearness and directness so characteristic of their author, leaving no room for misconstruction or even for misrepresentation.

The assertion of President Grant, at the out-set, that he takes the oath of office "without mental reservation" and with the determination, to the best of his ability, to do all that is required of him by the Constitution, will be believed by all who comprehend the character of the man. Entering upon the office untrammeled and without any other pledge than to faithfully enforce the laws, and to endeavor to protect the rights of all men in all parts of the country, he occupies a position of complete independence, bound only by the laws and the Constitution.

The declaration of his purpose to make known his views to Congress, and in accordance with the constitutional prerogative, to interpose his veto to defeat measures which he may deem ill-advised, is frankly made. This is his simple duty and can afford no ground of complaint to any. But while he says that he will "have a policy to recommend," he sententiously and in the spirit of his Letter of Acceptance, adds that "*he will have none to enforce against the will of the people.*" Such is his complete and emphatic reply to those who have charged that he would usurp supreme authority and make himself a practical Dictator. He announces his purpose to administer the laws alike, affording equal security for all in person, property and opinion, in all sections of the country, which constitutes the very essence of just government.

The views which Gen. Grant expresses in reference to the public debt, while they will disappoint none of his supporters, will be received with profound interest and satisfaction abroad, and will at once produce the most happy effects in the appreciation of our securities and the establishment of our national credit. It is true that "Honesty is the best policy" with nations, no less than individuals. That this is to be the "policy" of the Government during the next four years, is sufficiently demonstrated by the few plain practical words which the new President devotes to this question. And it is not only to be the policy in dealing with our creditors, but an honest discharge of duty is to be required from all agents of the Government.

In reference to extending Government aid to rail road enterprises, it is evident that the new Administration will only be opposed to this policy, so long as the necessity for stringent economy continues, and when such enterprises do not promise a fair return to the nation.

The foreign policy of the Government is briefly touched, and its basis is declared to be the same principle of fair-dealing that should prevail between man and man. It will be the duty of the Administration to protect all citizens of the country, whether native or foreign born, at home or abroad.

But a question of paramount interest is the attitude which the new President occupies with reference to the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. On this point, too, the hopes and anticipations of the nation are not disappointed. The President takes firm, emphatic and unequivocal ground in favor of the measure—a fact which will go far to secure its final triumph.

Only on two questions of deep interest is the inaugural silent—we mean the Alabama claims and the Cuban question. But these will more properly come within the scope of a message to Congress.

As a whole, this first official utterance of the head of the new Administration deserves to stand beside the last eloquent and sublime Inaugural of President Lincoln, to which, in brevity, clearness, simplicity, comprehensiveness, and purity of style and sentiment, it bears a striking resemblance.

ILLINOIS RATIFIES.

The following special from our correspondent in Springfield announces the ratification yesterday of the Suffrage Amendment of the Constitution:

(Special Dispatch to the Quincy Whig.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 5, 1869.

The Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate by seventeen to seven, and the House by fifty-two to twenty-seven.

Michigan also ratified the Amendment yesterday, and a resolution to the same effect passed the Maine Senate.

The record now stands:

Kansas	February 27
Missouri	March 1
Louisiana	"
Nevada	"
West Virginia	" 3
Wisconsin	"
Illinois	" 5
Michigan	"

A resolution for the ratification of the Amendment was introduced in the South Carolina Legislature on the 4th.

GEN. GRANT expressed the opinion to Henry C. Bowen, publisher of the New York *Independent*, that the New York Custom can be "run" without national dishonor. This will be a startling announcement to Collector Smythe and hundreds of others who are seeking that and other appointments, inasmuch as it is an intimation that honesty is to be regarded as one of the necessary qualifications for office under the new Administration.

Two more States have ratified the Constitutional Amendment—Nevada having done so on the 1st, and West Virginia on the 3d—making five in all. The vote in the West Virginia Legislature was twenty-two to nineteen in the House, and ten to six in the Senate. The following States have now acted affirmatively on the subject:

Kansas	Feb 27
Missouri	March 1
Louisiana	"
Nevada	"
West Virginia	" 3

LET IT BE AMENDED.

Now that Gen. Grant has been inaugurated President and the Forty-first Congress has come into legal existence, we call upon that body to amend the Tenure-of-Office Act. This could not have been effected under the late Administration without calling forth a tedious and impertinent veto message, which would at once have tried the temper of Congress and taken up its time from more important matter. That Gen. Grant, however, will co-operate in improving and perfecting the Act, we do not doubt.

The special occasion for the enactment of the law was to be found in the illegal acts and usurpations of President Johnson. No one will deny that it was intended to restrain him from putting rebels in power throughout the whole country. It embodied a principle, however, which the ablest statesmen in the land, including the authors of the Constitution, believed to exist in that document, but which had never been effectively asserted. That it should have been crude and imperfect in some of its details, is the natural result of the time and manner of its enactment. While it was designed to prevent the removal of honest, capable officials on partisan grounds alone, it was capable of abuse. Mr. Johnson had an interest in rendering it odious, if possible, and accordingly, instead of availing himself of the right to remove unworthy officers in the manner provided by the law, he sheltered himself behind its provisions to keep in power the worst class of officials, whom he had placed there about the time he went through the ceremony of "swinging 'round the circle." As a consequence the revenue was plundered as it had never been before; and Mr. Johnson obstinately refused to remove the plunderers, although his attention was frequently called to their crimes, making the Tenure-of-Office Act a pretext for the non-fulfillment of his duty.

The law is objectionable, in the fact that, while it was enacted to hedge around the late President with needed restrictions, it was cumbrous and, in some particulars, difficult of enforcement, if not absolutely inoperative. As the President must justly be held responsible for the character of his Administration, and as the Senate virtually conceded his right to choose his advisers in the case of Secretary Stanton, it might be well to make changes in the Cabinet more easy. The removal of subordinate officers to the Revenue, Post Office and other Departments, *for cause*, should also be more easily and promptly made. The penalties for violation of the Act, so far as the appointing power is concerned, might as well be stricken out, as they are practically inoperative—leaving the Act on the same basis as all other laws which "it is the duty of the President to enforce, and for failure in which he is liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. Let the manner of removals during recess of the Senate be prescribed by positive enactment, leaving nothing uncertain and undefined, as heretofore. If Congress chooses to leave the whole subject of appointments to the Executive, let it be done in accordance with actual law, so that there may be no question as to his powers. But, because we have a patriotic and trust-worthy President in power, let the Senate not surrender a right which, while its exercise may not be needed now, may at some future time be one of the most important bulwarks for the protection of the people's liberties. Let the law be amended, but not wholly repealed.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT IN TELEGRAPHY.

One of the most interesting, as well as important and successful feats in telegraphy ever attempted, has just been accomplished by a party of scientific gentlemen at different points from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, who were engaged in making telegraphic tests for the purpose of determining the exact longitude of several places in the West. On the evening of the 28th ult., the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company were placed at the service of the party operating in the West, and a circuit was established including San Francisco and Cambridge, Mass., as the extreme points. The result of the experiment was most gratifying. A signal sent from the San Francisco office, passed over one chain of wires eastward through the repeating offices of Virginia, (Nev.,) Salt Lake, Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago, Buffalo, and into the office at Cambridge, whence it returned over another chain of wires to the point of starting—San Francisco, *having traveled a distance of over seven thousand miles in eight-tenths of a second, by the watch, at San Francisco.*

THE Illinois Legislature has a large amount of unfinished business before it, including some of the most important measures of the session. It is thought an adjournment cannot be had before Wednesday of next week, at least.

THE United States Senate promptly confirmed President Grant's Cabinet nominations; also that of Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner Rollins having previously resigned.

THE Copperhead minority in the Indiana Legislature are filibustering to defeat the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and threaten to resign, thus destroying a quorum, if the subject is pressed.

MR. STONEMAN, commanding in Virginia, recognizes the change in Administration by instituting measures to suppress Ku-Klux outrages in that State.

THE bill for the removal of the Capital of Minnesota to Kandiyohi county has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State.

THE NEW CABINET.

The names of Gen. Grant's Constitutional advisers, which have been awaited with such deep interest and anxiety, are at last given to the country, as follows:

Secretary of State—E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—J. M. Schofield, of Illinois (holding over.)
Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Treasury—A. T. Stewart, of New York.
Secretary of the Interior—J. D. Cox, of Ohio.
Postmaster General—J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Attorney General—E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

By the above it will be seen that Illinois has the rare honor of furnishing not only the President, but the two leading members of the Cabinet—the incumbents of the State and War Departments. It is understood, however, that Gen. Schofield holds the office only temporarily, and that he will soon be succeeded by another appointee.

The new President has kept his secret well, but not better than he performed his duty when the time came for it. Though the Cabinet, as a whole, has unquestionably been a surprise to the nation, it is not a disappointment. It is composed of men who not only possess national reputations, but who have been identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Washburne, the Representative for the last twelve years from the Galena District, is the intimate and trusted personal friend of Gen. Grant, and, for several sessions past, the acknowledged leader of the House. His appointment will only be a surprise to the country because it has been believed that his health was such as to render the acceptance of a position involving so much labor out of the question. In other respects it is precisely the appointment that might have been anticipated. Mr. Washburne is the third Western man who takes a place at the head of the Cabinet, having been preceded by Henry Clay, from Kentucky, under John Quincy Adams, in 1825, and by Lewis Cass, from Michigan, under Buchanan, in 1857. The other Secretaries of State have invariably come from the East or South.

Gen. Schofield, as already stated, holds the position of Secretary of War only temporarily. His services in the field and in the War Department during the last few months, as the successor of Mr. Stanton, have made his name familiar throughout the whole country.

Mr. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy, is probably the least generally known of the whole list. He is a man of high character, and though not prominently connected with politics, has been chosen for his superior fitness for the office.

A. T. Stewart, who assumes control of the Treasury Department, has, so far as we know, never held a public office. Yet his name is familiar as the most successful merchant in the nation, and his rare financial abilities manifested in the management of his own affairs, are believed to be evidence of his fitness for the position.

Gen. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, established a brilliant record during the war, was Governor of Ohio from 1865 to 1867, and is one of the rising men of the nation.

Mr. Creswell, who succeeds to the office of Postmaster-General, was the fast friend of the Government during the war and has represented Maryland in both Houses of Congress, having succeeded Gov. Hicks in the Senate and given place two years ago to Mr. Vickers.

Mr. Hoare, the new Attorney-General, we believe, belongs to the family of Judge Hoare, whose mission to South Carolina and imprisonment there while seeking to secure protection to citizens of Massachusetts, is a part of the history of the country on the slavery question. He has been a member of the lower House of Congress since, and his appointment is one of the indications of the change which has been wrought in the policy of the nation.

As a whole, the Cabinet is an earnest that the patriotic, liberal policy indicated by the Inaugural will be carried into practice.

THE comments of the New York press upon President Grant's Inaugural are precisely what might be expected. The Republican and neutral press speak of it and its recommendations on the subject of the national debt, economy, our foreign policy, the Suffrage Amendment, &c., in terms of unreserved commendation, and augur for the new President a prosperous and beneficent Administration. On the other hand, the Democratic press speak of it in much the same style in which they were accustomed to speak of the policy of the Government during the war, yielding a sullen and unwilling submission under protest to what they cannot prevent. It is evident that Gen. Grant's declaration in support of the Suffrage Amendment has destroyed the last hope of the Democracy that they will be able to control the new Administration, and their continued opposition only may be expected.

THE CHICAGO EVENING POST appears in a new and beautiful outfit of new type from the Chicago Type Foundry of Marder, Luce & Co. The *Post* is one of the most welcome visitors to our sanctum. It is always brim-full of interesting matter, and its editorials are of the sparkling kind. Western printers will do well to send their orders to Marder, Luce & Co., successors to Scofield, Marder & Co., at the Chicago Printers' warehouse. An experience of many years warrants us in commending them to the craft every where.

MR. JOHNSON'S last official acts were characteristic of the man, one of them being the perpetration of a libelous diatribe against Congress, and another the pardon of an embezzling bank Cashier.

WISCONSIN is the sixth State to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, having done so on the 3d inst.

MR. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

Andrew Johnson has signalized his departure from office by issuing a voluminous address to the people of the United States. The act, though not usual with retiring Presidents, is not entirely original, being in imitation of the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington. Unlike the "Father of His country," whose Address was one of warning and counsel to the American people for their future direction, and as such is quoted even to-day, that of Mr. Johnson seems to have been especially designed as a vindication of his official conduct and a last attempt to wreak his vengeance upon his supposed enemies. Its malignity towards Congress is sufficient to satisfy the most bitter and uncompromising enemies of the Union during the rebellion, by whom it will be most enthusiastically applauded.

Starting out with the scarcely original reference to "the robe of office" falling from his "shoulders" to be assumed by his successor, he makes in behalf of the latter an unnecessary appeal for the "forbearance and co-operation of the American people, in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution." From this point the document becomes characteristic for its egotism, self-laudation and intensity of bitterness. He alone of all the public men of the land would seem to have been controlled by patriotic and disinterested considerations. All others were, in his estimation, mere unscrupulous partisans seeking to subvert the Government—and none more so than those who sustained the Union in the councils of the nation and in the field, during the whole of the late bloody struggle. If there are any exceptions to the general rule of guilty dereliction, they would seem to exist only among those who, by a four years' rebellion, attempted to destroy the Government. That we do not misrepresent the spirit of the document, will be conceded in view of the following extract from his assault upon Congress:

> Let us turn, for a moment, to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter disregard of the Constitution, while public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expiated sins of the South, and the servants of the people in high places have boldly outraged their trust, broken their oaths of obedience, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice and good government. When the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteer services of patriotic soldiers and the dangers of the battle-field, these men crept, without question into place and power, in the national councils. After all the danger has passed, when no armed foe remained, when a penitent people bowed their heads to the flag and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that these pretended patriots appeared before the nation and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the rebellion. They have since persistently sought to influence the prejudice engendered between the sections, and retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years' war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises, and pledges by which the army was marshaled, treason rebuked, and rebellion crushed; and made the liberties of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his constitutional power of the Supreme command of the army and navy. They have destroyed the strength of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of, and able to defy, their chief magistrate. They have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant and treacherous Cabinet Officer. They have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardons, rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provision of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents.

But this is the mere raving of disappointed ambition on hopeless impotence and imbecility. Then follows a paraphrase of the Revolutionary indictment against George III. contained in the Declaration of Independence, which (the paraphrase) was so popular in Copperhead and rebel circles during the war.

The following self-glorifying paragraph is a fit counterpart of the above bitter diatribe against Congress and the Republican party:

> It is proper, in this connection, that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. *Contrary to precedents in the experiences of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined,* as being in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate, rather than lessen, the discords naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct, at pleasure, the destinies of the Republic, and *make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws.* * * * It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and, to accomplish its purpose, panders too often to popular prejudices and party aims.

In this spirit of self-gratulation he celebrates his disbandment of the army when its services were no longer needed in the field, and his resistance to the assumed efforts to hurry the nation into a foreign war. Such laudation of himself on account of the simple discharge of a duty imposed upon him by the laws can scarcely be said to be characteristic of a man influenced by pure and patriotic motives. The vicious, fell spirit of the whole document will appear all the more striking, in contrast with the calm, dispassionate, and beneficent patriotism which informs and pervades the Inaugural of Gen. Grant.

WHILE the Indian agents and speculators have been assailing Gen. Sheridan's policy, he has vindicated it by bringing the Indian war to a close. The Indians now being convinced that they cannot escape chastisement at any season, seem to be thoroughly subdued. Gen. Sheridan arrived at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Saturday and will proceed at once to Washington to be invested with the dignity of Lieutenant-General and assume command at New Orleans.

THE Illinois House of Representatives, on Saturday last passed the Senate Texas Cattle bill with amendments. The amendments provide that Texas or Cherokee cattle which have been wintered in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa or Wisconsin, may be introduced, the certificate of the Clerk of the county where so wintered to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the fact.

THE Missouri Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last, till January 1870. The number of important bills perfected and passed is reported to be quite meagre.

HON. SETH PADDELFORD has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, in place of Gov. Burnside, who declines re-election.

A RUMOR comes from Paris that Pope Pius IX is dead.

THE CABINET—A NEW DEAL.

It seems doubtful now whether the Cabinet, as first organized under the new Administration, is to be permanent or not. A private dispatch from New York states that Mr. Washburne has resigned, and will go as Minister to France. This announcement, if true, will not take the country by surprise, as the French Mission was the appointment which it was first believed would be tendered him. It will give rise to the belief that the State Department was offered as a compliment, though this is by no means certain. We can hardly believe that Gen. Grant would make an appointment which he did expect or desire to have accepted. The reasons which have induced the resignation are no doubt to be found in the state of Mr. Washburne's health, which unfits him for exhausting labor, such as would be imposed upon him in assuming the responsibilities of the State Department.

The fact that Mr. Stewart is declared ineligible for the position of Secretary of the Treasury by a law of 1789, leaves the result in that Department uncertain. The Act referred to prohibits the Secretary of Treasury from engaging in trade or commerce—the reason for the prohibition, no doubt, being in the fact that a Secretary of the Treasury is required to make many decisions in reference to commercial matters, in which his judgment would be in danger of being warped by his interest. If there were ever any reasons for such a law, they would seem to exist in much stronger force in the case of Mr. Stewart, in view of his immense business and vast commercial interests. An attempt was made in the Senate to secure the passage of a bill repealing the law of 1789, but its introduction was objected to, and its final passage is very uncertain. It will no doubt be strongly resisted, especially by the friends of a high tariff, who regard Mr. Stewart as inimical to their policy. The movement for repeal or suspension of the law, in spite of the disposition of Congress to gratify the new President, is more likely to lose than gain ground by discussion, so that its final success is extremely doubtful.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTURE.

We have already an earnest of the military policy of the new Administration in the South, in the significant order of Gen. Sherman, assigning Commanders to the respective Military Districts. General Meade, who has had command of the Department of the South, is to relieve General Hancock in the command of the Military Department of the Atlantic, and turns over his command temporarily to Gen. Ruger, but will ultimately be succeeded by Gen. Terry, now in the North-west. Gen. Hancock, on the other hand, takes command of the Department of Dacotah. Gen. Canby is assigned to the command of the First Military District (Virginia), relieving Gen. Stoneman, thus being entrusted with superintendence of reconstruction in that State. Gen. Reynolds remains in command of the Fifth Military District—Texas; while Gen. Gillem, whose administration in Mississippi has been so acceptable to the rebels, is directed to turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to the officer next in rank, and join his regiment. Gen. Emory is reassigned to command of the Department of Washington, from which he was removed by President Johnson, a few months ago, on account of his refusal to allow the employment of the military in ousting Secretary Stanton. But the most significant of all these appointments is the restoration of Maj. Gen. Sheridan to command of the Department of Louisiana, from which Johnson removed him for his fidelity in carrying out the work of reconstruction and protecting loyal men in the South.

Gen. Thomas remains undisturbed in command of the Department of the Tennessee.

This first act of the new Administration is an indication of what is to be its policy in dealing with the South, and will give intense satisfaction, not only to loyal men there, but to friends of the Administration throughout the Union.

Gen. Grant's Staff Officers.

Correspondence New York Mail

Prominent among his staff officers is Gen. Adam Badeau (of French extraction,) who his fine literary tastes and abilities, and who has written the "Military Life of Grant." Gen. Badeau is small and quite French-looking. He has also the courteous manner of a Frenchman. Then there is General Comstock, of the regular army, one of the bravest of soldiers, and, at the same time, one of the most modest of men, so much so that it is a wonder to all his friends how he ever contrived to tell the story of his love. *He* would probably tell you the ordeal was more severe to him than any enemy's fire that he ever faced. He is a tall, good-looking man, with blue eyes, light hair, and fine features, but extremely quiet, almost impassible. Then comes General Babcock. He is from New York. He is a man of the world, in contrast to General Comstock; of liberal education and easy manners; but with a spark of the old knightly spirit slumbering at the bottom of his *nonchalance*, and sometimes lighting up his pleasant blue eyes. He is about thirty-five—a little inclining to fullness, of medium height, and blonde as to coloring. There is General Parker, a full-blooded Indian—a dark, saturnine man with the Indian physiognomy and the Indian traits of character cropping out, in spite of his long experience of civilized life and his superior education. Colonel Webster is a small, bright-eyed man, very clever, and a favorite with the General. There used to be also a very young man of unusual quickness and power of mind, who had graduated from West Point, and was on the General's staff at the age of twenty. This was Captain Dunn, who has since left the staff for other duties. There are other staff officers, but these are the ones who are most prominent before the public, and who stand highest in Grant's estimation, and whom he personally selects for the performance of difficult or confidential duties.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Citizens of the United States: Your suffrages having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people.

HIS POLICY.

On all leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment; and, when I think it advisable, I will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, none to enforce against the will of the people.

THE LAWS TO BE EXECUTED.

The laws are to govern all alike, those opposed to them, as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

SECURITY FOR ALL.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement, in the next four years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person, property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government's indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment of expenditure in every department of the Government.

OUR RESOURCES.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries?

Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box of the precious metals, locked up in the sterile mountains of the Far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

AID TO RAILROADS.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access; but that should only be, when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same use of a dollar to us as now, and not before.

ECONOMY.

Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country, those who, from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions—geographical, political, and religious—can join in the common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable; but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country and trade resumes its wonted channels.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed, and I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

FOREIGN POLICY.

In regard to my foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect law-abiding citizens, whether of this nation or of foreign birth, wherever their rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

THE INDIANS.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is a question deserving equal care and study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public, so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be, by the ratification of the 15th Article of Amendment to the Constitution.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I ask patience and forbearance, one toward another, throughout the land and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Mr. Colfax reached head-quarters shortly after 10 o'clock and went immediately to Gen. Grant's office. In the meantime, troops and military organizations began forming, the crowds of spectators on the streets became more dense and precisely at 11 o'clock the procession being formed, Grant entered his phaeton accompanied by Gen. Rawlings. Mr. Colfax came next and entered the next carriage with Admiral Bailey. As the procession started, the bands struck up "Hail to the Chief." Regular and other troops were drawn up along the square and came to "Present Arms" as the carriage containing the President elect drove slowly along and tremendous cheers rent the air on every side. There were eight grand divisions in procession; the first, under Codwallader, composed of regulars, escorting the President and Vice President elect; second composed of volunteer organizations, including two colored organizations; third, prominent civil officers of the Government, foreign ministers, Grant and Colfax, Electors, officers of the army and navy, marine corps, and the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown; fourth, the Republican organizations; fifth, soldiers, sailors, Union and Government clubs, the others of various fire departments.

Among the prominent objects of attraction was a full rigged ship, and a printing press in operation.

The head of the procession having reached the Capitol, the President Elect entered to take the oath and deliver his inaugural address.

The throng in front exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed here. The procession was about an hour passing a given point.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m. Messrs. Sherman and Whyte were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to inform the President that that body was ready to adjourn.

About half past 11 an unsuccessful attempt to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office Act was followed by a little period of inaction, and as there appeared to be no further business to transact or no disposition to do anything else, apparently by common consent, the Senators began to chat with each other and change seats, and in a few moments the desks on the right hand side of the chamber were left vacant for the occupation of the diplomatic corps and other invited guests who kept coming. The diplomats, however, entered in a body, and attracted immediate attention by the splendor of their uniforms and dignified bearing. All were represented, and Ministers of the principal foreign nations were all present except Baron Gerolt of Prussia, who was detained by sickness.

Among those present who were particularly noticed was Edward Thornton, Minister from England, M. Berthemy, French Minister, Chevalier Cerreati, Minister of Italy, and Blacque Bey, Turkish Embassador, who sat in the front line. Behind the Ministers and Charge d' Affaires, were ranged a large number of Secretaries and attaches of the various legations, who also in many instances were gorgeously attired.

Soon afterwards a buzz of excitement called attention to the appearance at the side door of the President and Vice President elect, who entered, arm in arm, with Senators Cragin and McCreery, the Committee appointed to escort them to the Chamber. Almost at the same moment, and before they had reached the open space in front of the chair, the door at the main entrance was thrown open, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, clad in the robes of his office, entered the Senate Chamber and walked in procession down the centre aisles, and took seats prepared for them in front of the rostrum.

Gen. Grant had, in the meantime, been conducted to a chair immediately in front of the clerk's desk and sat there facing the audience, the target for several thousand eyes, whose gaze he seemed neither to avoid nor realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor. The seat at the left of that prepared for Gen. Grant was in readiness for President Johnson, but not occupied, nor was the latter in the capital this morning, but signed bills as they were sent to him at the White House.

The presiding officer having announced that all was in readiness for the inauguration, Vice President elect Colfax advanced up the steps of the rostrum and facing the presiding officer, took the usual oath of office, which was then administered.

Turning to the Senate Mr. Colfax delivered the following address, which was listened to with the deepest attention and distinctly audible to all:

> *Senators*—Entering upon the duties in this Chamber to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as responsibility of the position of presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age. Not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence, but pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to cooperate with you in making the deliberation of the Senate, worthy not only of the historic renown but also of the States whose commissions you hold.

At the conclusion of this address, the Senators elect come forward as their names were called and took the Senatorial oath of office, which was administered by the newly inducted Vice President. Two of the Senators elect were not present, Hamilton (Fla.) and Brownlow (Tenn.)

The organization of the new Senate having been completed, it was announced the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration. A procession was accordingly formed and the occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded to the place indicated, where they took their places on the platform which had been constructed and upon the steps. The platform had a circular front decorated with evergreens; the columns supporting the pediment of the portico were draped with national flags.

Near Gen. Grant and a little behind him sat Mrs. Grant, her children, her sister, Mrs. Sharp, and Mrs Casey, her sister-in-law, and Mrs. Gen. Dent and children. The shouts and bursts of music from the bands subsided, and the President elect and Chief-Justice Chase rose simultaneously, and the latter recited in a clear, solemn tone the President's oath of office, which Gen. Grant reverentially took.

The President then arose and proceeded to read from a manuscript his inaugural address. His voice was not audible, except to persons on or near the front of the platform, but at every pause the satisfaction of those near was responded to by cheers and shouts from the crowd outside. During the delivery of his address, little Nellie Grant was lifted over the shoulders of the intermediate spectators and reached the side of her father, where she stood some time unseen. When noticed, however, the incident called forth many expressions of pleasure and admiration. At the conclusion of the address, the President was warmly congratulated by his friends and soon after left in his carriage for the White House. The procession moved in the same direction. Most of the Senators having returned to the Chambers, the session was resumed, and a few minutes afterwards the Senate adjourned until 12 to-morrow.

CHICAGO, March. 4.—A *Tribune's* Washington special says parties having excellent facilities at Grant's headquarters have satisfied them[selves] going to-day, that Gov. Boutwell is [illegible] Cabinet, but are doubtful if he [illegible] in the Treasury Department.

President Grant reached the White House after his inauguration about 2 P. M. He was met at the door by Gen. Schofield, who had been left by Mr. Johnson in charge of the Executive office. The latter left the White House at 12 o'clock with all the members of his Cabinet, except Gen. Schofield. Vice-President Colfax also accompanied President Grant to the White House. Members of the staff of Gen Grant were all present. An immense multitude congregated outside of the gates of the mansion in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one.

This evening, upon entrance to his office, the following dispatch was handed President Grant:

"BERLIN, March 4.

"PRESIDENT GRANT, White House, Washington, D. C.:

"My cordial congratulations on this solemn day."

(Signed) BISMARCK."

The day dawned rainy, but the route along which the procession was to pass was soon thronged with people. The first arrival of troops at the headquarters was Company K, 5th cavalry. Gen. Grant arrived soon afterwards. The following cable dispatch was delivered to him:

MARCH, 4th, 1869,—In honor of the man of the day, three cheers for the President.
(Signed) for members of the Berlin Exchange
FRITZ MEGAN, President.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Herald's* special says, after rehearsing the points of Grant's Inaugural, including economy, retrenchment, and a faithful collection of the public revenue, "We have the sailing directions of the new Administration, and what is the general prospect. It is one full of promise, of prosperity, progress, development of power at home and abroad. And so opens the new book of American history."

The *World* says: "The Inaugural shows too much confidence and self-sufficiency; lacks that grave and sustained propriety of expression befitting the Chief Magistrate; has no original ideas, and everything in the message which is not flat, is crude, and it is a mere echo of the tritest common-place of the Republican press."

The *Tribune* says "The emphatic declaration of President Grant that we should pay our national debt to the uttermost farthing, is worth countless millions to the labor, commerce, and prosperity of the Republic. It says Grant will be the champion of the Monroe doctrine, and direct his policy toward consolidating and extending Republican institutions on the American continent. It hopes to receive from President Grant a splendid administration.

The *Times* says "The Inaugural touches the great wants, indicates great duties and propounds a great policy with a distinctness that leaves nothing in doubt, and the force of a true born earnestness. Gen. Grant had something to say, and he has said it strongly and well." It says "no one doubts that Gen. Grant will aim to meet the best wishes and expectations of the Republican party, not by conceding the demands of its individual members, but by promoting the welfare of the country and building up its prosperity on the principles of the party as the only principles on which it can be done safely and permanently.

The *Sun* says "The Inaugural is a plain, straightforward, succinct declaration of the views which will govern the national Executive during the next four years. It expresses the convictions of its author in a manner which the popular heart will every where warmly appreciate."

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Evening Post* commends the Inaugural warmly and says: "Gen. Grant does not mean to quarrel with Congress; neither does he mean to be its creature." It generally commends the Cabinet individually.

The *Commercial* speaks highly of each member of the Cabinet and endorses the Inaugural.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Washington special to the *Commercial* says politicians are disappointed in the Cabinet. The same correspondent says a gentleman was informed by the President that he would tolerate no idlers in any department of the Government; that the people were too poor to pay salaries as a mere bonus to professional politicians.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A private dispatch from New York has just been received here stating that great excitement exists in Washington to-day. Mr. Washburne has resigned and is to be sent to France. The Senate passed a joint resolution declaring Mr. Stewart ineligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and is now waiting for two other names to come in.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate received a message from the President requesting the passage of a joint resolution relieving A. T. Stewart of the effect of the law of 1789, which declares that no one engaged in trade shall be eligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to that effect, but Mr. Sumner objected and it went over.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following order was issued to-day.

GENERAL ORDER, No 10.

HEADQ'RS. OF THE ARMY,
ADJ'T. GEN'S OFFICE.

The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable.

1st. The department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General R H Terry.

2d. Major General G. H. Meade is assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Penn. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Col. 33th Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his Brevet of Major General, while in the exercise of this command.

3d. Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the department of Louisiana and will turn over the command of the department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

4th. Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, is assigned to the command of the department of Dacotah.

5th. Brig. and Brevet Major Gen. E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the command of the first military district and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Maj. Gen Reynolds.

6th. Brevet Maj. Gen. A. C. Gillem, of the 24th Infantry, will turn over the command of the fourth military district to the next senior officer and join his regiment.

7th. Brevet Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Colonel of the 26th Infantry, is assigned to the command of the fifth military district according to his brevet of Major General.

8th. Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the department of Washington according to his brevet of Major General.

By command of the General of the Army.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special to the *Tribune* from Philadelphia gives the following account of Adolph Borie, the new Secretary of the Navy:

"He is of the firm of McKean, Borie & Co., importing merchants, is a native of Philadelphia, of French extraction, and 58 years old. He has been engaged over thirty years in the China tea and silk business, importing for Cuba and Mexico, as well as Philadelphia. He is not in active business now, except in managing his large fortune. He is a man of the highest type of commercial honor, universally esteemed for his purity and integrity of character, very liberal and active in all political movements during the war, a Republican and member of the Union League, a frank, noble-hearted man, greatly esteemed by President Grant, who knows him well. It is doubtful if he will accept the office."

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The Weekly Whig.

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

THE "DIFFICULTY IN THE CABINET.

The embarrassment with which Gen. Grant has said in the organization of his Cabinet have been so unexpected to the country as they were to himself, but instead of relieving him his course is attempting to construct a Cabinet without even consulting those who were to compose it. That the Senate would have objected to make serious opposition to his nominations, is demonstrated by the promptness with which they were all confirmed. The legal obstructions which exist in the case of Mr. Stewart were not pleaded there by the General himself, but have been upon the statute-book for the last eighty years.

If the resignation of Mr. Stewart was made necessary all difficulties in the way of constructing a Cabinet, the work would be comparatively easy. But, in accordance with the policy which the President seems to have adopted, the withdrawal of Mr. Stewart and the appointment in his place of Gen. Bernards, who seems to be the most prominent candidate named, would compel the resignation of Mr. Hoare, who comes from the same State. Besides, Mr. Stewart has not unquestionably weakened himself by making the appointment of David A. Wells a condition of his resignation. Mr. Wells is considered a representative of the free trade interest, and is therefore obnoxious to the advocates of a protective tariff. Any attempt to force Mr. Stewart's policy in dictate in the matter of the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, will be regarded by many with extreme jealousy and will appear so unconstitutional and unjust that there can be no hesitation by the Senate in the rejection of the nominee.

The following is the provision of the law creating the Treasury Department under which Mr. Stewart is declared qualified for the position:

> *Sec. 2. Be further enacted*, That no person appointed to the office of Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Chief Clerk, Comptroller, Auditor, Solicitor, Register, Assistant Register, Commissioner of Customs, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Director of the Mint, Assessor, Collector of Internal Revenue, Inspector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, Appraiser, Weigher, Gauger, Measurer, Clerk, Messenger, Janitor, Watchman, or Store-keeper, shall be allowed by him, or by any other person, to be concerned directly or indirectly in the purchase of any public property, or in the purchase of any property which may be forfeited, sold, or otherwise disposed of, under any law relating to the collection of duties on imports or tonnage, or to the direct or internal taxes, or duties on imports or exports, or to the sale of any property forfeited to the United States, or to any of the provisions of this act, or of any act relating to the business of the Treasury Department, or to the Mint, or to the Coast Survey, or to the Light-House Establishment, under the penalty of forfeiture of his office, and of a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, and of imprisonment not exceeding two years; and shall be incapable thereafter of holding any office under the United States.

This act has been in existence for nearly eighty years past, and so far from its violation having been questioned in that time, its provisions have been extended to apply to cases not known when it was framed.

Hon. Moses Kelly, Solicitor and Assessor of Internal Revenue, declares that another Congress may be so to gratify the President by the removal of all impediments in the construction of a Cabinet, it is now pretty evident that the law of 1795 will not be repealed or suspended, at present. Indeed, the action of such an act at the very time proposed, would be the most unworthy for putting the law in force, may be necessary questions, and would be establishing a most dangerous precedent. The action which originally induced the enactment of the law are apparent. It was evidently designed to prevent the country from the possibility of a partial construction of the revenue, and until a case of temptation to which a man engaged largely in trade might be supposed to be peculiarly exposed. We may say that nothing was more apparent for Mr. Stewart or suspicion of his honesty.

We see that the New York *Herald*, with its usual fondness for creating a sensation, and in the hope of becoming the head of the new Administration, urges Gen. Grant to make an issue with Congress on this point, and insist upon the acceptance of Mr. Stewart's nomination. This is not of importance, for the law of the day already in force. This is a species of folly which it is hardly conceived that the *Herald* to propose, but which it would scarcely be consistent for the General to carry into practice. Indeed, the *Herald* evidently is sanxious to this absurd proposition when Gen. Grant declared in his inaugural that "*will have will be faithfully executed, whether they be approved or not.*" In view of this declaration, the prospect that he will follow the *Herald's* advice is not very encouraging.

GEN. SCHENCK'S BILL to strengthen the public credit was one of the most important measures adopted by the last Congress. It proved the success on the last day of the session, but failed to become a law by the refusal of President Johnson to sign it. This is another of the "their-honor" with his retiring Accidency left us, and which Congress has stood besides his wholesale pardons of notorious rebels taken in arms and his spite policy against a nation which refused to repeal the "test oath" after the contempt of the principles which he was elected to carry out. But, as President Grant has already undone some of Johnson's disgraces on the eve of his departure from power, so Congress can undo some of the disgraces on the act.

GEN. DIX has given his consent that his name be used in connection with the Governorship of New York. Yesterday, in reference to Governmental appointments in that State, the President gave them to understand that he had been made up his mind to fill all the places to most appointments, and that among the appointments would be the appointment of Gen. A. J. Smith, Postmaster, A. B. Elton, an old personal friend, Collector, and Gen. Dix, Forb, Collector of Internal Revenue.

THE QUINCY *Herald* quarrels with Gen. Grant for saying that the cause of the payment of the public debt in gold, because otherwise it is merely stipulated in the contract." The Chicago *Times*, on the other hand, referring to this statement says, "we shall not disagree with him in this." If the *Times* will not disagree with Gen. Grant, it is evident that it must disagree with the *Herald*.

GOV. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, vetoed the bill removing the State capital to Rondyjali county, and the veto was sustained by the Legislature.

THE REPUGNANCY AND THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Gen. Grant's acquired his evidence of the repugnancy of the people to the democracy, inasmuch as it is the party that has kept of drinking the blood of his Administration. After the election was over the Democratic press began to exhume some of the old stuff for the President elect, just as the Democratic press had done for the worthy subject of many caricatures and lampoons during the most disgusting contest with that which has ever been known in the history of campaigns. In spite of all this spewing, however, the people elected Grant, keeping his own counsel, and when the time came for him to speak in his inaugural, entirely repudiated the whole party and its issues, as dead to declare in favor of such as Democratic doctrines as the Democratic party has been the disbursement of the revenue, the payment of the public debt, and equality to the law under which it was constituted. Such is the opinion of the Sellers' Association. That gave the Democratic party its death blow in November. It demonstrated that whatever might be the party of reputation to which the party should descend by crime, it was one that could not receive Gen. Grant ovation's breath from his direct line of battle.

It is not the least suspicious sense of the word that the General has made his new Administration, but the Democratic party has not been invited to share in the honors upon it. Predicted that the Democratic papers of the day bear the same when the election was over, that they have since done by on the most important acts of the Administration, and that is to denounce them as unconstitutional.

The Democratic party is now still give additional confirmation of its death by the appointment at this time in addition to the Democratic press which has been wrought in the political world by the election of Gen. Buchanan sat in the Presidential chair.

Gen. and ex-Gov. Cox's appointment to the office of Commissioner of the Interior is equally significant. He is a soldier of the war, and was one of the Democratic Governors who heartily hated by Southern rebels, and who, during the most critical period of the war, and in its most unpopular moments.

It is somewhat curious fact that the Democratic party should never have been identified with education in the United States. Horace Mann, Schofield having been a Professor in the Washington University, was elected at the beginning of the war, while Gen. Cox was a prominent lawyer in the country as a brother, though he soon went into accessible life, in which he was a prominent part in the State, discussing even the Astors. Mr. Harris, the present Commissioner, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and has been a resident of Maine for many years.

Mr. Washburn began life as a printer in the office of the Kennebec *Journal*, and has been identified with the study of law. After the commencement of the war he was elected to the Legislature, in this State. He has been a member of Congress from one of the districts, and has been longer in the House than any other member.

The Chicago *Times*, though one of the most devoted assistants of Gen. Grant during the Presidential contest, has already found it necessary to apologize for the disbursement of partisan Democratic promises in the Administration. It says that "the day after his inauguration, it naturally, and perhaps properly, began to look around for the Democrats who had done the most to help him into power, and to give them the offices which they had earned by their services." This is another of the "their-honor" with his retiring Accidency left us, and which Congress has stood besides his wholesale pardons of notorious rebels taken in arms and his spite policy against a nation which refused to repeal the "test oath" after the contempt of the principles which he was elected to carry out. But, as President Grant has already undone some of Johnson's disgraces on the eve of his departure from power, so Congress can undo some of the disgraces on the act.

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GOV. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, vetoed the bill removing the State capital to Rondyjali county, and the veto was sustained by the Legislature.

THE RAILROAD BURY BILL.

The bill for "An Act to aid and provide for paying the Railroad Bonds to cities, towns, and townships," which passed the Illinois House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, by a vote of 78 yeas to 32 nays, has been greatly extended and elaborated since the introduction of the original which we published in advance of its passage. The bill is simply provided, however, that the question of aid to railroads shall be submitted from any railroad company, or city subscriptions of stock, shall be submitted to the vote of the city or township subscribing, and the principal and interest of the bonds issued to be secured such bid, provided that the time shall not exceed ten years. The amount of bonds for which has been passed the House is twenty per centum of the tax levy and the proceeds from the location of railroads, and the bonds are to be issued in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars. The bonds for which may be enhanced in value by the county, city or township shall be issued in such denominations as may be necessary to effect a sale of the same at par. The bonds are to be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and are to be made payable at the office of the Treasurer of the State in Springfield. The bill is now before the Senate.

OPPOSITION TO THE AMENDMENT

The Democratic press of this State are making a loud noise in their issues in the notion of the Legislature in promptly ratifying the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. We have a distinct recollection that in 1865 the Democratic press, when the Amendment abolishing slavery was in all the States ratified, and under similar circumstances to those now existing, made much "to-do" about the "negro question," and the "negro equality," and the "negro supremacy," and the "negro" of a willingness to strike by it, but the Amendment still, to remain in slavery, even if they had the power to do so. And the same old ground it are to be objected to by the Democratic press of Chicago papers, representing a now largely already well supplied with the negro question and ready to be called upon, as such, to aid railroad companies in the sale of their securities, their arguments are more specious than sound.

The original bill was less complicated than the present one. The law, we think, the stronger and less liable to constitutional objection. The reason we regret the change, as we fear that the complications which have been more certain to pass, and the bill will be defeated in the Senate, though the proceeds would not have been as great as under the law form, as the bill already passed the House, and now awaits the signature of the Governor, would be sure to receive, or it involves a just principle that the people of the State desire the construction of new lines of railroad, and that they are willing to aid them to develop the resources of the country.

The proposition of President Grant is withdrawal his message to the Senate of the name of Mr. Stewart for the office of Secretary, when it was apparent that there was a strong opposition and a defining a dangerous precedent and a dangerous precedent, and was not woven with our revenue system, is not unworthy of the wisdom and reserved commendation. That Gen. Grant was extremely solicitous to have Mr. Stewart in the Cabinet is evident. He believed that the reasons which had been urged and adopted by the distinguished and successful merchant and financier who employed with advantage to the country, and that the Senate, the nation is, to a great extent, of his views on matters of financial policy, or at least that his views on matters of financial policy, as held by Gen. Grant and his own generous nature, would lead him to accord the largest disability go far to commend him to the confidence of the people. We appointment could not be effected without a violation of the letter of the law, and the Senate has clearly demonstrated its resolve to honestly and faithfully executed whether they be approved or not.

The *Herald* anticipates the consolidation of the Suffrage Amendment by the Democratic party, and predicts that "then will commence the fight of Democracy against *Africa and Guinea* to the United States." The Democratic party, as the lives of "Africa and Guinea" (in the sense) have been considerably longer than include the less, but that the two are now identified with the Democratic party enough to suggests few thousand miles of their own record. And yet then shall be the time when it be nobly predicted that the political fight of Democracy against the negro must then on their arrival at our shores, and not brought them into the Democratic party.

It seems to us that the Missouri Democracy is making a great mistake and indifference by adjourning without making any effort to secure the Governorship. The Democratic party has already adopted said suffrage, and the final result cannot be doubtful.

A WASHINGTON special says that Senator Grimes, of Iowa, during the week almost a clean sweep of the Senate Committees, by resigning them, removing all but one. Frank Blair and those of the Democratic colleagues are among those removed.

The Chicago *Evening Post* is clamoring for the appointment of E. B. Washburne Minister to England. Does anybody want either of the two places which Mr. Washburne holds already?

The Rebel Quackbridge rushed Cincinnati on Saturday last, and became the guest of Wash. Melean, of the *Enquirer*.

SATISFACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Gov. Palmer on Friday last officially announced the ratification by the requisite number of States of the passage by Congress of a joint resolution proposing the Constitution in reference to suffrage by the following special message:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
> SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 5, 1869.
> *To the Honorable Senate of the State of Nebraska:*
>
> I have the honor to inform you that the Legislature of Illinois has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Fortieth Congress, and known as Article XV.
>
> I am directed by the Legislature to inform you that the amendment was ratified by the Senate on the 3d day of February, 1869, by a vote of 25 yeas to 14 nays, and by the House of Representatives on the 4th day of February, 1869, by a vote of 78 yeas to 32 nays.
>
> I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
>
> JOHN M. PALMER.

The following is the vote on both sides of the Amendment was adopted:

> YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bradley, Brownell, Bunn, Burnham, Cadwell, Cook, Cullom, Dement, Dunlap, Eden, Edwards, Ellis, Fuller, Gillespie, Gilmore, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Hay, Hoblit, Holmes, Hopkins, Hunter, Jones, Kelly, Kinney, Lawrence, Lee, Lindley, Lowe, Lyon, Mann, Marsh, Mason, McClelland, McClure, McCoy, McDonald, Miller, Moore, Morrison, Mudge, Murphy, Neece, Nelson, Nichols, Oglesby, Parker, Pearce, Pearson, Pinckney, Pitney, Pratt, Reed, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Robinson, Rogers, Rose, Sanford, Scott, Shaw, Shumway, Smith, Snyder, Stevens, Stewart, Strawn, Sweet, Taylor, Thomas, Tinsley, Tuttle, Vance, Wallace, Wheeler, Wilson, Wood, Worthington, Wright, Yeager, Young, Zeigler, Mr. Speaker—78.
>
> NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Bangs, Barnett, Bartlett, Bennett, Bowen, Brown, Bryant, Burgess, Burnett, Cameron, Carlin, Carpenter, Chapman, Cheney, Clark, Cleveland, Cole, Crawford, Crews, Dale, Dougherty, Dunn, Eaton, Ellsworth, Fairchild, Fisher, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Fletcher, Fuller, Gardner, Gibbs, Gillespie, Gilmore, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Hay, Hoblit, Holmes, Hopkins, Hunter, Jones, Kelly, Kinney, Lawrence, Lee, Lindley, Lowe, Lyon, Mann, Marsh, Mason, McClelland, McClure, McCoy, McDonald, Miller, Moore, Morrison, Mudge, Murphy, Neece, Nelson, Nichols, Oglesby, Parker, Pearce, Pearson, Pinckney, Pitney, Pratt, Reed, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Robinson, Rogers, Rose, Sanford, Scott, Shaw, Shumway, Smith, Snyder, Stevens, Stewart, Strawn, Sweet, Taylor, Thomas, Tinsley, Tuttle, Vance, Wallace, Wheeler, Wilson, Wood, Worthington, Wright, Yeager, Young, Zeigler, Mr. Speaker—78.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DIGESTIABILITY.

The bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, introduced in the English House of Commons on the 1st inst., by Mr. Gladstone, is the result of three measures involved in a synopsis of his explanation of the bill, introduced by Mr. Gladstone:

> The bill introduced in the effect on and after the 1st of January, 1871, the Irish Church shall cease to exist as an establishment, and all property then belonging to it shall be vested in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, to be by them administered, and applied to such purposes as are hereinafter mentioned. The bill also provides that all the rights of the Church shall be vested in the Commissioners, and that all the rights of the Church shall be vested in the Commissioners, and that all the rights of the Church shall be vested in the Commissioners, and

The
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REPUBLICA
SATURDAY, MARCH, 12, 1870.

POETRY.

A PRAYER OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Read A. D. 1970.

BY THE REV. MR. LOTHROP LUCIUS, D. D.

Our Father, who art in heaven,
Hallowed be Thy name,
Thy kingdom come,
Thy will be done,
On earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,
And forgive us our debts,
As we forgive our debtors,
And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil.
For Thine is the kingdom,
And the power,
And the glory,
Forever and ever.
Amen.

When President Jackson was
Where his bottles could,
He was a terror to the foes
Who hated Liberty and Good,
And, when reelected, so elated,
Rousing cheers did send.

But GRANT WITHOUT STRIFE,
He will, and he can, and he does,
Put down Rebellion and Treason,
Put down Secession and Slavery,
Put down Kuklux and Ku-Kluxism,
Put down Lynch-Law and Mob-Violence,
Put down Anarchy and Misrule,
He will, and he must, and he shall,
Put down Intemperance.

He will, and he must, and he shall,
Put down Polygamy and Mormonism,
Put down Spiritualism,
Put down Infidelity and Atheism,
Put down Rum and Tobacco,
Put down Gambling and Lotteries,
Put down Duelling and Dueling with Pistols,
Put down Profanity and Obscenity,
Put down Sabbath-breaking and Sunday-desecration,
Put down Licentiousness and Prostitution,
Put down Corruption and Bribery,
Put down Fraud and Swindling,
Put down Theft and Robbery,
Put down Arson and Burglary,
Put down Murder and Assassination,
He will, and he must, and he shall,
Put down Intemperance.

MISCELLANY.

A soul without prayer is like a solitary sheep without a shepherd. The prayerless soul is and knows it not prey to his foes.

To show us the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, has made it very scanty. The proportion of life for the most part allotted two mean-like together, not greats as a second hand to the whirlwind's flight.

A PRETTY AND SENSIBLE PRAYER.—A Boston mother embracing the following prayer in her family:

"Thank thy, my God—my trust is in thee—that the dawn is not yet visible."

Nothing on earth can smile but human beings. Everything that is not rational light, but what is a diamond—dark—cloudy orb as sparkling death mirth-dash? A face that cannot smile is like a bell that cannot knock on, and drive up on the traffic. Smiles are the sunlight, and the starlight, and the twilight, and the twilight that hovers gently between both and is more beautiful than either.

EFFECT OF CHRISTIANITY.—Nothing, I said, is needed, would more strongly bring before us what a new and wonderful power was in the world than to compare the meaning which it has given to words, and to the things, and to the moral meanings of words, they obtained as soon as they were assumed to be the vehicles of the life, the new thought and feeling engendered by the Christian revelation. Very wonderful is that legacy of—words—which Christianity has left to mankind.

No one knows anyone without passing through the waters of tribulation. He is one of the challenges and a necessary law. The politician accounts for it on the principle implied in the declaration—"Because I know you, I love you." The man of science says, "I, observing your habits and painful changes are often necessary" in order to the turning the face of God's chosen heavenward. Said a Christian who had her house and property by fire, "If they had not been burned, I should have thought my soul would be burned." Another one said, "I could never see till I was blind." Over loud, grating, the troubled waters up to the sea-like and the great Parent knows what true it is, through much tribulation we enter into the kingdom of heaven."

No man can tell another man his faults can be in him, without his own. When I have a man I am entitled to his opinion of myself. There is always a sharp edge to one's character which is the reflection of faults under such circumstances. The man who is not a fool is a fool in the life of another. He is sharply rebuked by Paul when he attempts to see the "mote in his neighbor's eye" while "there is a beam in his own eye." Nothing is so little as self to a man who is nothing else but so much of himself. Nothing is so great as the opinion of a man who is nothing. "Have you heard the new doctrine?" said a Pope to me. "What is it?" down and tell it me?" and it is so infinitely so, and so engaged to hear that A and B have been doing this and that, and C has been in such and such a place, and D has got over jail. This is the very spirit of the devil himself, and is the critical business society to a great extent. There is a kind of pleasure in it, and it is almost every heart. It is hateful, and it is the opposite of love to God.—*N. Y. Observer.*

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Albany edge of the new Cabinet: We are in the dark. Gen. Grant has given the managing Republican politicians no hint of his plans. He has chosen his counsellors from among his subordinates, and with all the precision that his name and his habits of mind are noted for, he has commenced business.

The *Tribune* says: "The new Cabinet is a surprise to the country. Each one was chosen by Gen. Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the purpose of honesty and integrity embodied in his inaugural address."

The *Times* says: "The Cabinet, as a whole, is not constructed with a view to win politicians because it has no politicians in it, and because it is not the men who are politicians, distinctly well known to the public at large to command the confidence of the community, but in the very highest degree to inspire, in the last that its members will be found to be men who will not be governed by them in the choice of their colleagues, but by making the general interests of the country their first care, they will be found believing their Cabinet will, by its position, influence the whole conduct of the administration."

The *Herald* says: "Gen. Grant has made up his mind as to politics, and no political influence will control or influence him. Cabinet or no Cabinet could have outplotted, a Cabinet which like his political opponents with wonder and his political friends with approved decency. It shrinks the unpleasant reminder that one of them was a member of the Cabinet of the traitor."

Daniel Pratt has been elected by the Yale students to represent them at the inauguration ball.

ILLUSTRATED

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Steubenville Canal bill, which was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cowden introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which was similar to the bill introduced in the House providing for the appointment of the Commissioner of the Penitentiary at Joliet, which appropriates $10,000 for the payment of said duties, and $6,000 for interest on the Penitentiary bonds.

Mr. Cowden, from Egypt, spoke against the passage, while Messrs. Fort and Ryder advocated it on specific view. After a long debate the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, providing for an amendment to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company," which provides that Jules C. Weber shall be allowed three miles of road in addition to the 705 miles, and $10,000 for each mile of road in addition to the Amendment bill laid over.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill providing reports from Sheriffs and Coroners.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: A bill to prevent the sale of liquor on certain premises, upon the Government reservation at Rock Island; a bill for the sale of the unfinished portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; a bill to provide for the publication of the laws and decisions of the Supreme Court; a bill to fix salary; also, a bill to provide for the publication of the Digest and Canary sufficient to cover the cost of the same; a bill to incorporate the Chicago, Danville & Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company; a bill to fix the salaries of county officers; to provide for the appointment and duties of Commissioners of Public Charities; to provide for the publication of the Governor's signature of bills; to require owners of livestock running at large to keep herders.

A resolution was adopted asking the Governor to inform the House of the late measures to counteract the disease among cattle.

A resolution was adopted asking the Governor to inform the House what number of marriages contracted in 1869 have been returned to the Secretary of State.

A resolution requiring the Governor to furnish the House with an opinion of the State Auditor relative to the payment of the interest on the Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to furnish the House with the bill entered to him relative to the Chicago Fire Department.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to furnish the House with the bill entered to him relative to the Chicago Fire Department.

SENATE.—The Senate passed an omnibus last evening were the following:

Subsidizing an amendment of the Constitution in a vote of the people to amend not relating to fees of county officers; to provide for the appointment of a notary of public records; providing for fitment of unclaimed money in hands of Commissioners; to amend law in relation to guardians; to provide for the appointment of notaries with the will entered to one in the Circuit Court; to amend the act to amend chapters and 24 Revised Statutes; objecting for the redemption of property sold under eachother lien; in relation to the sale of the State; in relation to mortgages; to provide for the payment of the artillery and equipment expenses of the Government until the adjournment of the next General Assembly.

The House committee affairs reported in favor of the Revenue and Internal Improvement bill, with the following appropriation remarks, presented to the Senate: Appropriations for the ensuing two years for the Penitentiary, $200,000; Asylum for the Insane, $200,000; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, $100,000; Asylum for the Blind, $50,000; Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, $50,000; Asylum for Incurables, $50,000; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $50,000; Soldiers' Home, $50,000; Eight Normal Schools, $40,000 each; Southern Illinois College, $20,000; Northern Illinois College, $20,000; Illinois Industrial University, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of the Blind, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Feeble-minded Children, $20,000; Illinois Institute for Incurables, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Idiots, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Orphans, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Soldiers' Orphans, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Soldiers' Children, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Soldiers' Widows, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Soldiers' Mothers, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Soldiers' Fathers, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Soldiers' Brothers, $20,000; Illinois Institute for the Education of Soldiers' Sisters